

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 061 083 A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
20.12.2000 Bulletin 2000/51

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>: C07F 5/00, H01L 21/205

(21) Application number: 00112587.1

(22) Date of filing: 14.06.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE  
Designated Extension States:  
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 15.06.1999 KR 9922240

(71) Applicant:  
Korea Research Institute of Chemical  
Technology  
Daejeon 305-343 (KR)

(72) Inventors:

- Kim, Yun-Soo  
Daejeon 305-340 (KR)
- Kim, Chang-Gyoun  
Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-340 (KR)
- Yu, Seung-Ho  
Koyang-si, Kyungki-do 411-350 (KR)

(74) Representative:

Goddard, Heinz J., Dr. et al  
FORRESTER & BOEHMERT  
Franz-Joseph-Strasse 38  
80801 München (DE)

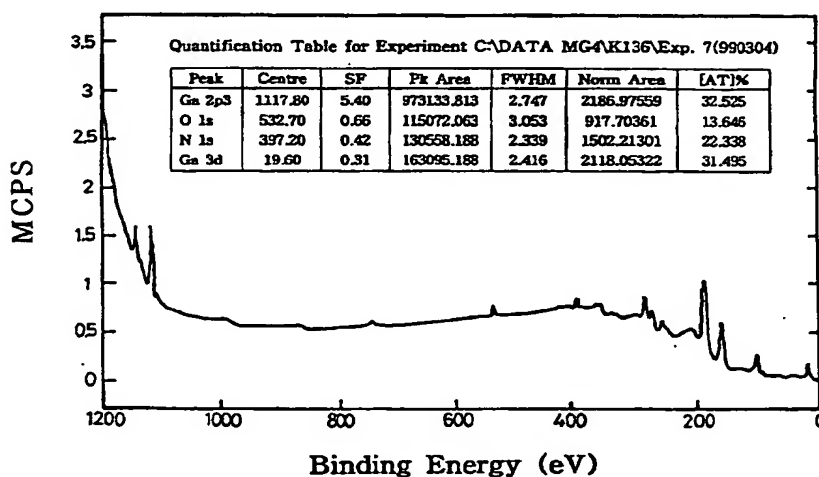
(54) Adduct of a dialkylgalliumazide with hydrazine for MOCVD of GaN

(57) A volatile organogallium compound of formula(I), an azidodialkylgallium complexed with a hydrazine derivative, can form a GaN film having no nitrogen defects by a metal organic chemical vapor deposition(MOCVD):



wherein, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl;  
and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently hydrogen or C<sub>1-5</sub> alkyl.

FIG. 1



EP 1 061 083 A1

**Description****Field of the Invention**

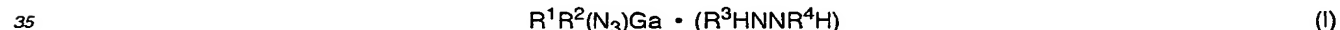
- 5 [0001] The present invention relates to a novel, volatile organogallium compound; a process of the preparation thereof; and a metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) process for forming a gallium nitride film on a substrate using said compound.

**Background of the Invention**

- 10 [0002] GaN films are used in blue electroluminescent diodes and in generating blue laser. There have been reported studies to prepare such films by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) using such organogallium compounds as triethylgallium • amine adduct, bis(dialkyl-μ -amido-gallium), bis[dimethyl(1,1-dimethylhydrazido)gallium] and the like (see J. E. Andrews and M. A. Littlejohn, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 122, 1273 (1975); United States Patent 15 4,975,299 and European Patent Application 0 295 467 A2; and V. Lakhota, D. A. Neumayer, A. H. Cowley, R. A. Jones and J. G. Ekerdt, *Chem. Mater.*, 7, 546 (1995)).
- [0003] However, as these GaN precursors exist in the form of dimers or trimers, which are often solids at room temperature, they are difficult to handle in MOCVD due mainly to their low vapor pressures. Further, these conventional precursors are known to give GaN films which have lattice nitrogen defects.
- 20 [0004] The present inventors have endeavored to develop a novel compound which can be employed in an improved MOCVD process for preparing a GaN film of improved quality, and have discovered that an azidodialkylgallium • hydrazine adduct has high volatility and can be effectively used in MOCVD to form a GaN film having no significant amount of nitrogen defects.

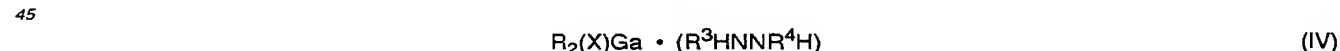
**Summary of the Invention**

- [0005] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel organogallium compound which has high volatility and can be advantageously used in forming a GaN film of improved quality.
- [0006] It is another object of the present invention to provide a process for preparing said compound.
- 30 [0007] It is a further object of the present invention to provide a process for depositing a GaN film on a substrate using said compound.
- [0008] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an organogallium compound of formula(I):



wherein,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are each independently  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl; and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl.

- [0009] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for preparing a compound of formula(I) comprising the steps of: (a) reacting a compound of formula(II) with a compound of formula(III) to 40 give a compound of formula(IV), and (b) reacting the compound of formula(IV) with sodium azide:



wherein, X is halogen;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are the same as defined in formula(I) above; and R is  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl.

- [0010] In accordance with further another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for depositing 50 a GaN film on a substrate which comprises bringing the vapor of the compound of formula(I) into contact with a substrate heated to a temperature ranging from 400 to 800°C.

**Brief Description of the Drawings**

- 55 [0011] The above and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention taken in conjunction with the following accompanying drawings, which respectively show:

FIGs. 1 and 2 : X-ray photoelectron and X-ray diffraction spectra of the GaN film obtained in Example 9, respec-

tively;

FIG. 3 : X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 10;

FIG. 4 : X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 11;

FIGs. 5 and 6 : X-ray photoelectron and X-ray diffraction spectra of the GaN film obtained in Example 12, respectively;

FIG. 7 : X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 13; and

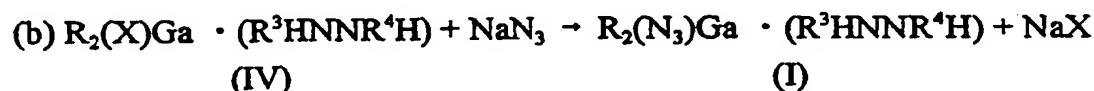
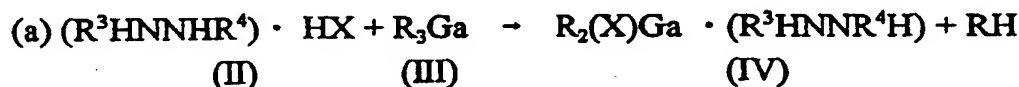
FIG. 8 : X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 14.

### Detailed Description of the Invention

[0012] The novel compound of formula(I) of the present invention is an azidodialkylgallium complexed with a hydrazine derivative, wherein the nitrogen atom of the azido group bonded to gallium is retained in the formation of a GaN film in MOCVD, while the other nitrogen atoms of the azido group are eliminated as N<sub>2</sub>. The hydrazine ligand acts to prevent the compound of formula(I) from forming an oligomeric form.

[0013] Among the inventive organogallium compounds, azidodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine and azidodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine are preferred since they are liquids at room temperature.

[0014] In accordance with the present invention, the compound of formula(I) may be prepared by (a) reacting a compound of formula(II) with a compound of formula(III) to give a compound of formula(IV), and (b) reacting the compound of formula(IV) with sodium azide, as follows:



wherein, X, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R have the same meanings as defined above, and X is preferably chlorine, bromine or iodine.

[0015] In step (a), the compound of formula(II) is reacted with the compound of formula(III) in a stoichiometric ratio at a temperature ranging from —70 to 10°C to obtain the compound of formula(IV). Further, in step (b), the compound of formula(IV) obtained in step (a) is reacted with sodium azide in a stoichiometric ratio at a temperature ranging from 70 to 100°C to prepare the inventive organogallium compound of formula(I).

[0016] The reaction steps (a) and (b) may be respectively conducted in an organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, diethylether, toluene and a mixture thereof, under an inert gas atmosphere.

[0017] The compound of formula(I) can be vaporized at a temperature ranging from 40 to 100°C under a pressure ranging from 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-2</sup> Torr.

[0018] In accordance with the present invention, a GaN film may be deposited on a substrate by bringing the vapor of the compound of formula(I) into contact with the surface of a substrate heated to a temperature ranging from 400 to 800°C.

[0019] The substrate which may be used in practicing the present invention is any inorganic solid that is stable at or above the film deposition temperature and examples thereof include glass, quartz, silicon, gallium arsenide, sapphire, alkali metal niobate and alkaline earth metal titanate, among which a single crystal of silicon is preferred when the coated substrate is intended for use in electronic applications.

[0020] The following Examples are given for the purpose of illustration only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

### Synthesis of Chlorodialkylgallium • Hydrazine Derivatives (Compound(IV))

#### Preparation 1: Chlorodimethylgallium • hydrazine

[0021] 1.0 g of hydrazine hydrochloride was suspended in tetrahydrofuran and 1.7 g of trimethylgallium was added thereto at 0°C over a period of 15 minutes with stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours, and then, the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure. 2.1 g of the title compound was obtained in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 66°C.

[0022] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(acetonitrile-d<sub>3</sub>, ppm): -0.30(s, 6H, Ga-CH<sub>3</sub>) and 4.21(br, 4H, N-H).

Preparation 2 Chlorodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine

[0023] The procedure of Preparation 1 was repeated using 1.0 g of methylhydrazine hydrochloride and 1.4 g of trimethylgallium to obtain 1.8 g of the title compound in the form of a colorless liquid.

[0024] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm): -0.30(s, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.55(s, 3H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ) and 4.27(br, 3H, N-H).

Preparation 3 : Chlorodimethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine

[0025] The procedure of Preparation 1 was repeated using 2.0 g of t-butylhydrazine hydrochloride and 1.8 g of trimethylgallium to obtain 2.7 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 94°C.

[0026] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm): -0.28(s, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.09(s, 9H,  $\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ) and 4.30(br, 3H, N-H).

Preparation 4 : Chlorodiethylgallium • hydrazine

[0027] The procedure of Preparation 1 was repeated using 2.3 g of triethylgallium to obtain 2.5 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 50°C.

[0028] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm): 0.38(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.17(br, 4H, N-H).

Preparation 5 : Chlorodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine

[0029] The procedure of Preparation 1 was repeated using 1.0 g of methylhydrazine hydrochloride and 1.9 g of triethylgallium to obtain 2.2 g of the title compound in the form of a colorless liquid.

[0030] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm): 0.38(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.55(s, 3H, N- $\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.21(br, 3H, N-H).

Preparation 6 : Chlorodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine

[0031] The procedure of Preparation 1 was repeated using 2.0 g of t-butylhydrazine hydrochloride and 2.5 g of triethylgallium to obtain 3.3 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 90°C.

[0032] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm): 0.41(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.07(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08(s, 9H, N- $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ) and 4.25(br, 3H, N-H).

Synthesis of Azidodialkylgallium • Hydrazine Derivatives (Compound(I))

Example 1: Azidodimethylgallium • hydrazine

[0033] 1.0 g of sodium azide was suspended in 10 mL of tetrahydrofuran and added thereto at room temperature with stirring was 10 mL of a tetrahydrofuran solution containing 1.0 g of chlorodimethylgallium • hydrazine obtained in Preparation 1. The mixture was refluxed for 12 hours and filtered using a glass filter. The resulting filtrate was distilled under a vacuum to remove the solvent and 0.8 g of the title compound was obtained in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 70°C.

[0034] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed -0.40(s, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.16(br, 4H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2076.

Example 2: Azidodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine

[0035] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chlorodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine obtained in Preparation 2 to obtain 0.8 g of the title compound in the form of a colorless liquid.

[0036] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed -0.39(s, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.54(s, 3H, N- $\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.34(br, 4H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2080.

Example 3 : Azidodimethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine

[0037] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chlorodimethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine obtained in Preparation 3 to obtain 0.8 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 95°C.

[0038] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed -0.32(s, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.09(s, 9H, N-C( $\text{CH}_3$ ) $_3$ ) and 4.32(br, 3H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2084.

#### Example 4 : Azidodiethylgallium • hydrazine

[0039] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chlorodiethylgallium • hydrazine obtained in Preparation 4 to obtain 0.9 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 97°C.

[0040] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed 0.31(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.06(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.00(br, 4H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2094.

#### Example 5 : Azidodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine

[0041] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chlorodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine obtained in Preparation 5 to obtain 0.8 g of the title compound in the form of a colorless liquid.

[0042] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed 0.38(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.55(s, 3H, N- $\text{CH}_3$ ) and 4.32(br, 3H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2085.

#### Example 6 : Azidodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine

[0043] The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chlorodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine obtained in Preparation 6 to obtain 0.8 g of the title compound in the form of a white solid having a melting point of 46°C.

[0044] The title compound thus obtained was subjected to  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and FT-IR.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (acetonitrile- $d_3$ , ppm) showed 0.38(quartet, 4H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08(t, 6H, Ga- $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.08(s, 9H, N-C( $\text{CH}_3$ ) $_3$ ) and 4.16(br, 3H, N-H), and FT-IR( $\nu$  ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), KBr pellet), 2079.

#### Deposition of GaN Film

##### Example 7

[0045] A Si(111) substrate was heated to 600°C under an initial pressure of  $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodimethylgallium • hydrazine prepared in Example 1 was vaporized at 80°C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$  Torr for 5 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0046] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.74. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN.

##### Example 8

[0047] A Si(111) substrate was heated to 600 °C under an initial pressure of  $6.0 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine prepared in Example 2 was vaporized at 80°C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$  Torr for 5 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0048] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.7. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN.

##### Example 9

[0049] A Si(100) substrate was heated to 600°C under an initial pressure of  $6.0 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodimethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine prepared in Example 3 was vaporized at 75 °C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Torr for 5 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0050] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.71. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN film preferentially oriented to the (002) direction. The X-ray photoelectron and X-ray diffraction spectra of the GaN film obtained in Example 9 are shown in FIGs. 1 and 2, respectively.

Example 10

[0051] A Si(111) substrate was heated to 550°C under an initial pressure of  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodiethylgallium • hydrazine prepared in Example 4 was vaporized at 80 °C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$  Torr for 9.5 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0052] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.84. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN preferentially oriented to the (110) direction. The X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 10 is shown in FIG. 3.

Example 11

[0053] A Si(100) substrate was heated to 500°C under an initial pressure of  $2.0 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine prepared in Example 5 was vaporized at 75°C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $4.0 \times 10^{-1}$  Torr for 3 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0054] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.76. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN preferentially oriented to the (002) direction. The X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 11 is shown in FIG. 4.

Example 12

[0055] A Si(111) substrate was heated to 600°C under an initial pressure of  $2.0 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine prepared in Example 5 was vaporized at 75°C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Torr for 3 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0056] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.77. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN preferentially oriented to the (002) direction. The X-ray photoelectron and X-ray diffraction spectra of the GaN film obtained in Example 12 are shown in FIGs. 5 and 6, respectively.

Example 13

[0057] A Si(100) substrate was heated to 500°C under an initial pressure of  $2.0 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine prepared in Example 6 was vaporized at 75 °C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Torr for 3 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0058] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.6. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN. The X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 13 is shown in FIG. 7.

Example 14

[0059] A Si(111) substrate was heated to 500 °C under an initial pressure of  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  Torr. 0.5 g of azidodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine prepared in Example 6 was vaporized at 75 °C and the vapor was conveyed to the surface of the substrate at a total pressure of  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$  Torr for 3 hours to deposit a film thereon.

[0060] The elemental composition of the deposited film surface determined by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy corresponded to a Ga:N atomic ratio of 1:0.85. Further, an X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited film was crystalline GaN. The X-ray diffraction spectrum of the GaN film obtained in Example 14 is shown in FIG. 8.

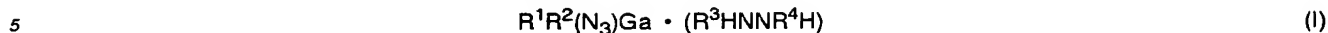
[0061] As shown above, the organogallium compound of the present invention can be vaporized at a low temperature, and therefore, it may be effectively employed in the MOCVD of a GaN film. In addition, the organogallium compound of the present invention may be advantageously used in preparing a GaN film having an improved quality which is suitable for a wide range of semiconductor devices such as blue electroluminescent diodes and blue laser materials.

[0062] While the embodiments of the subject invention have been described and illustrated, it is obvious that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit of the present invention which should be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

[0063] The features disclosed in the foregoing description, in the claims and/or in the accompanying drawings may, both separately and in any combination thereof, be material for realizing the invention in diverse forms thereof.

## Claims

1. An organogallium compound of formula(I):



wherein,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are each independently  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl; and  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are the same.

3. The compound of claim 2, which is selected from the group consisting of azidodimethylgallium • hydrazine, azidodimethylgallium • methylhydrazine, azidodimethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine, azidodiethylgallium • hydrazine, azidodiethylgallium • methylhydrazine and azidodiethylgallium • t-butylhydrazine.

4. A process for preparing the compound recited in claim 2, comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting a compound of formula(II) and a compound of formula(III) to give a compound of formula(IV), and  
(b) reacting the compound of formula(IV) and sodium azide:



wherein, X is halogen;  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are the same as defined in claim 1; and R is  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl.

5. The process of claim 4, wherein step (a) is conducted in an organic solvent selected from the group consisting of tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, diethylether, toluene and a mixture thereof, at a temperature ranging from  $-70$  to  $10^\circ C$ .
6. The process of claim 4, wherein step (b) is conducted in an organic solvent selected from the group consisting of tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, diethylether, toluene and a mixture thereof, at a temperature ranging from  $70$  to  $100^\circ C$ .
7. A process for depositing a GaN film on a substrate which comprises bringing the vapor of the compound of claim 1 into contact with a substrate heated to a temperature ranging from  $400$  to  $800^\circ C$ .
8. The process of claim 7, wherein the compound is vaporized at a temperature ranging from  $40$  to  $100^\circ C$ .
9. The process of claim 7, wherein the substrate is a single crystal of silicon.

FIG.1

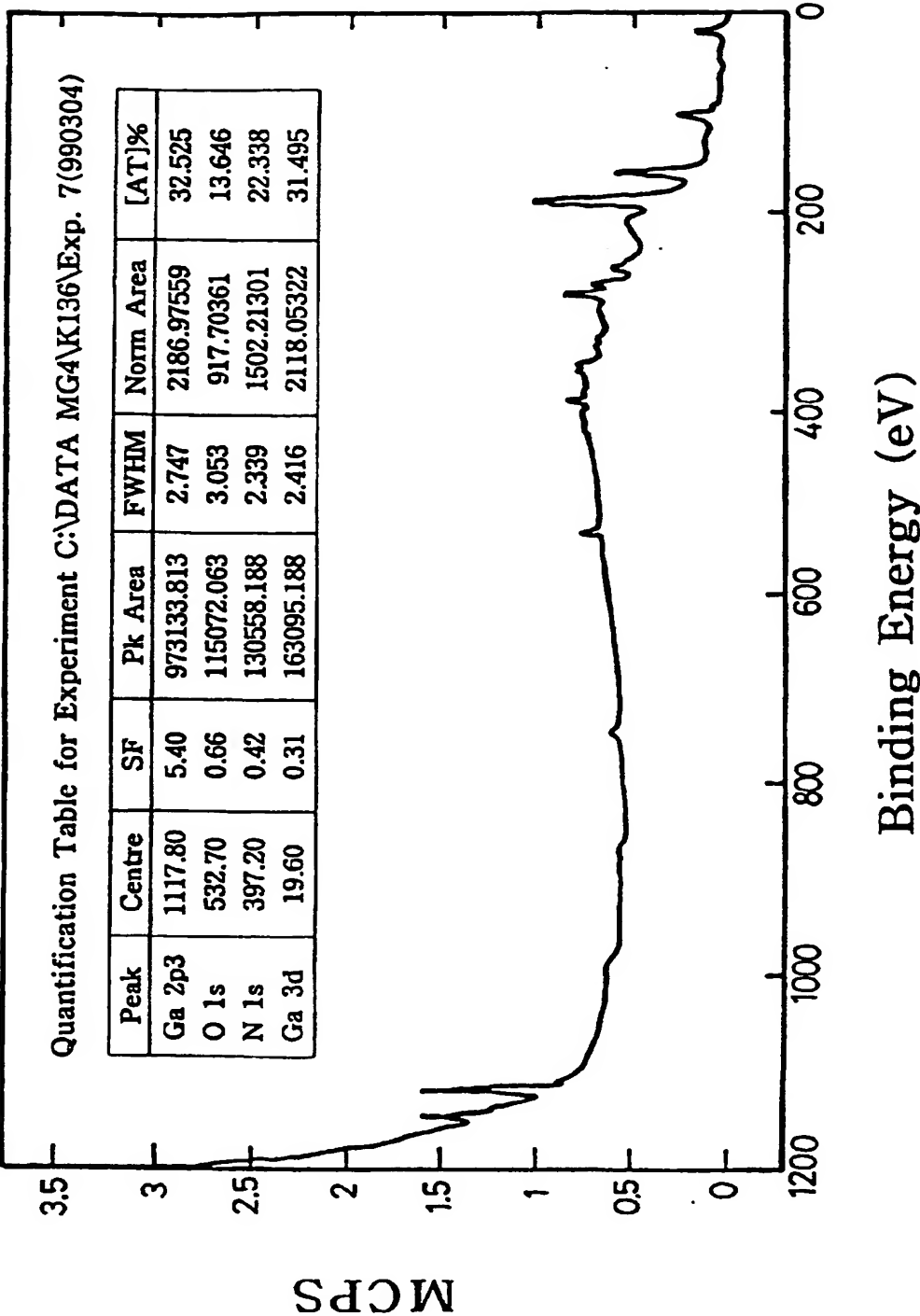




FIG. 2

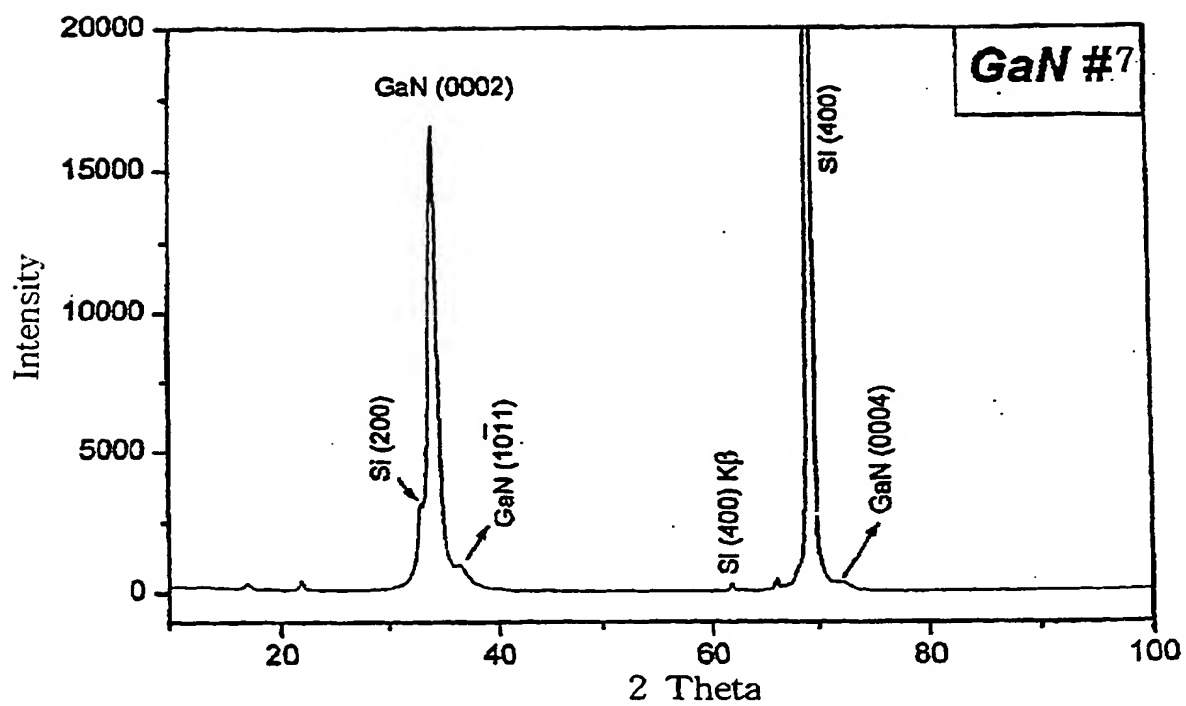


FIG. 3

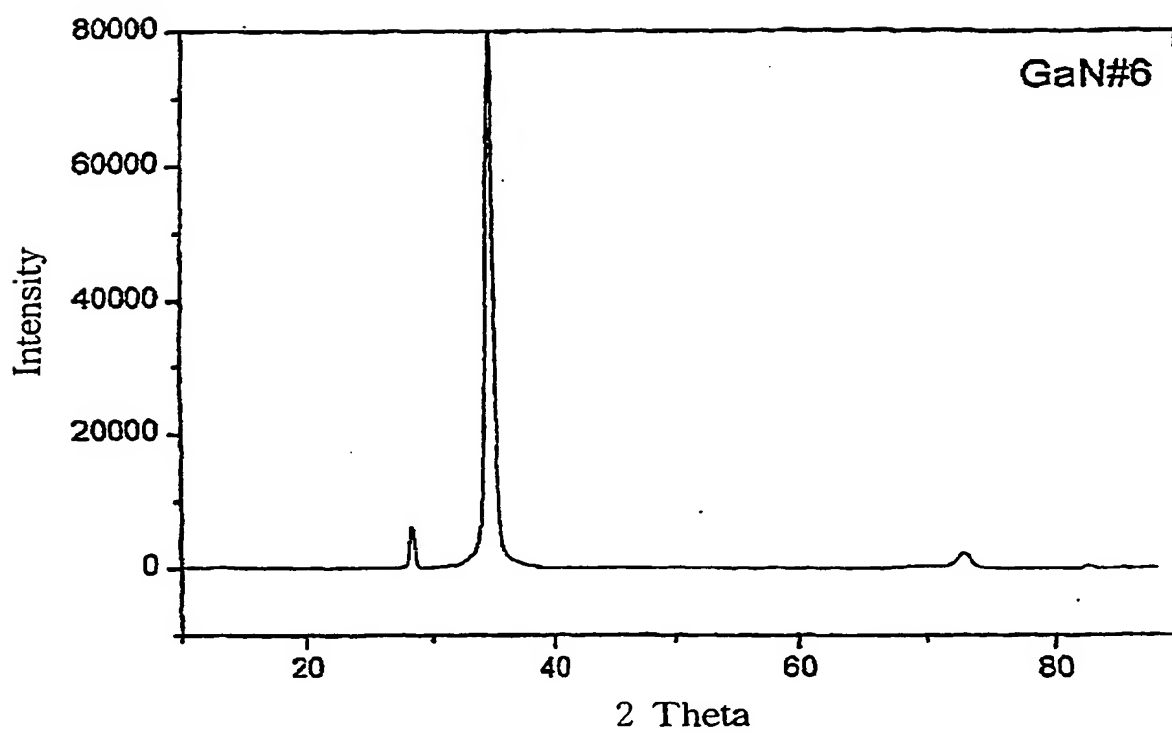


FIG. 4

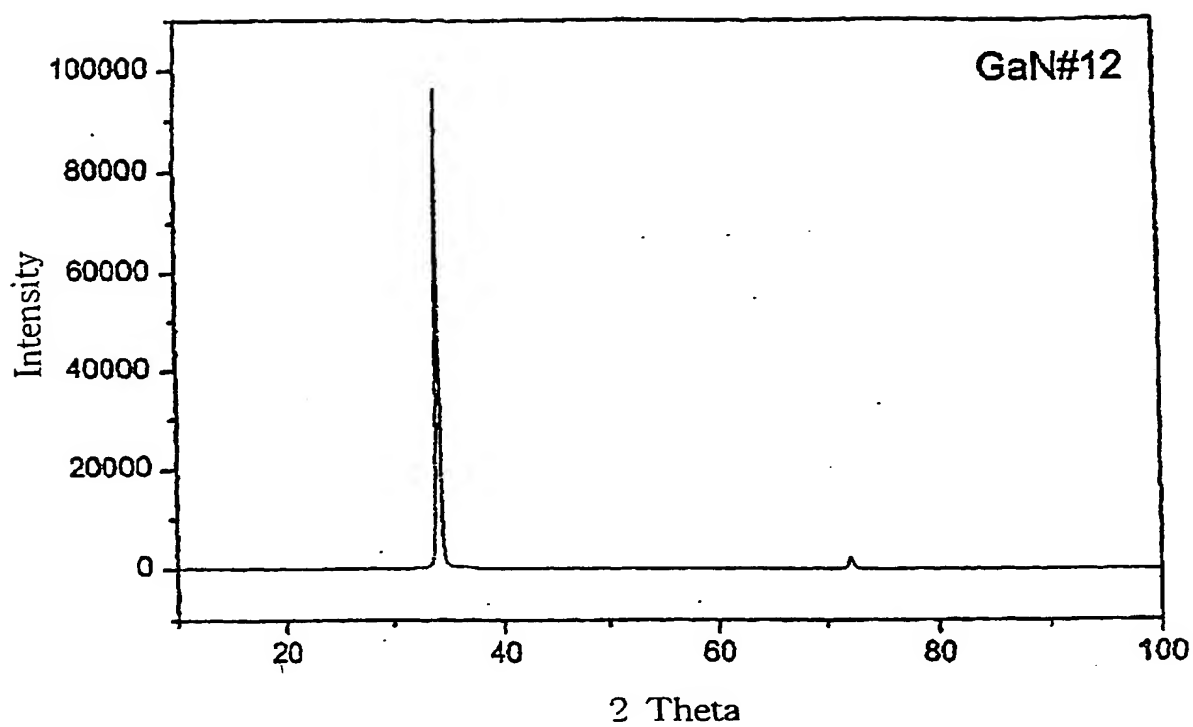


FIG. 5

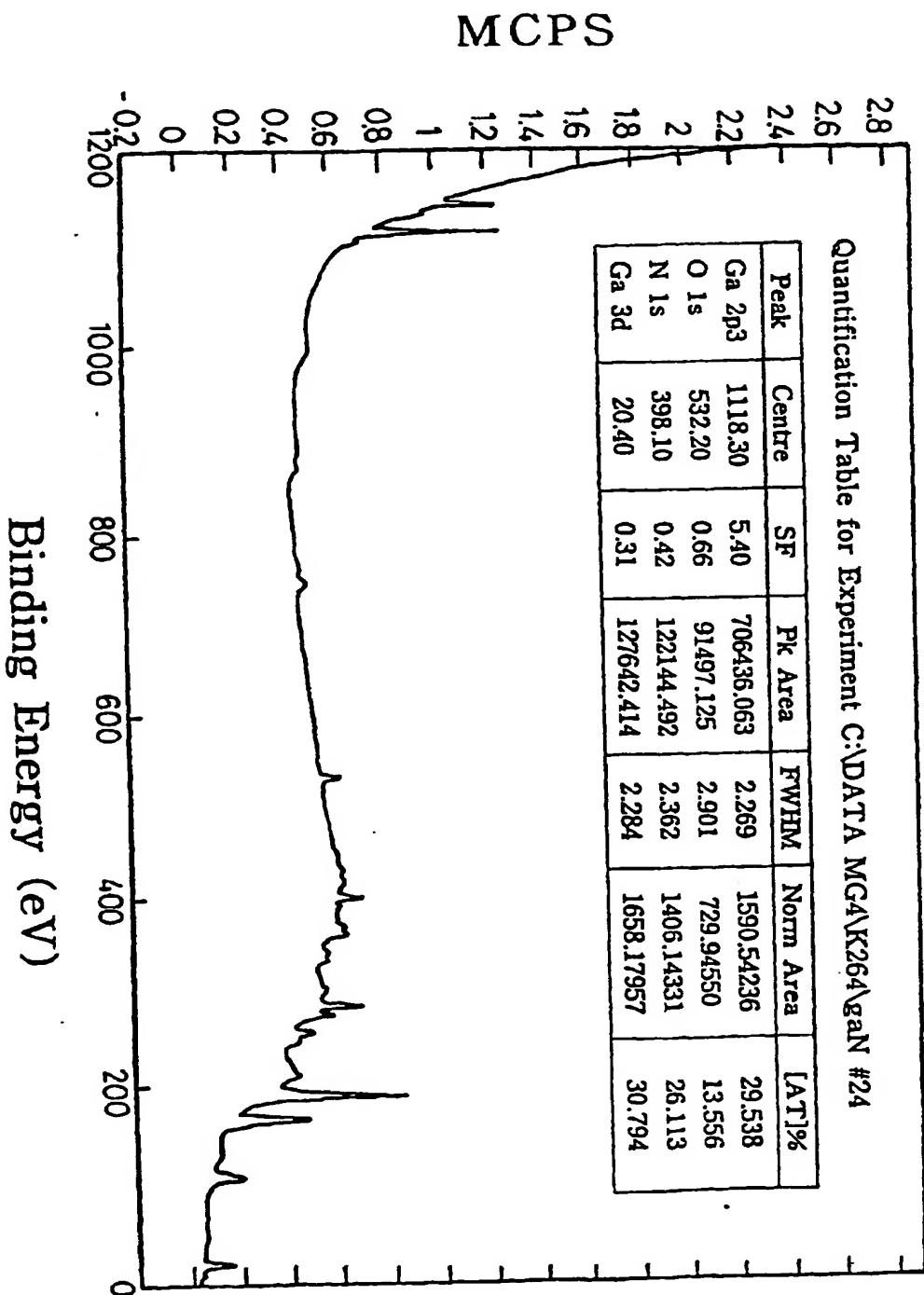


FIG. 6

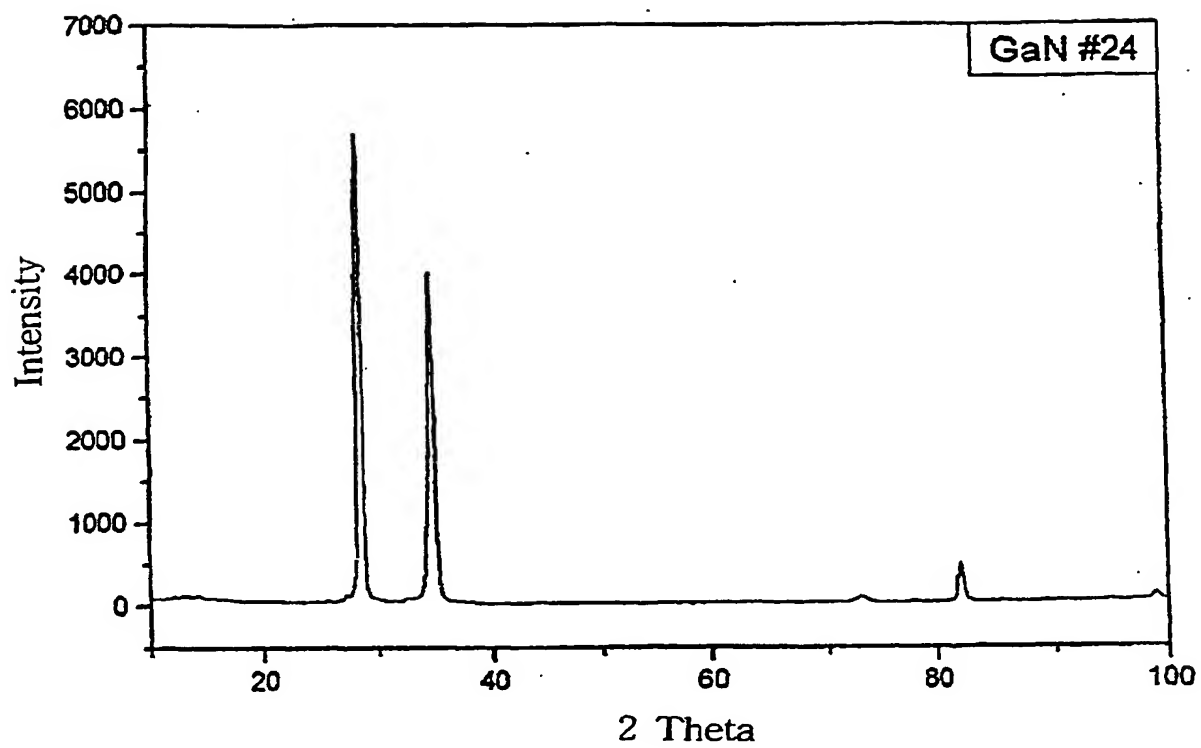


FIG. 7

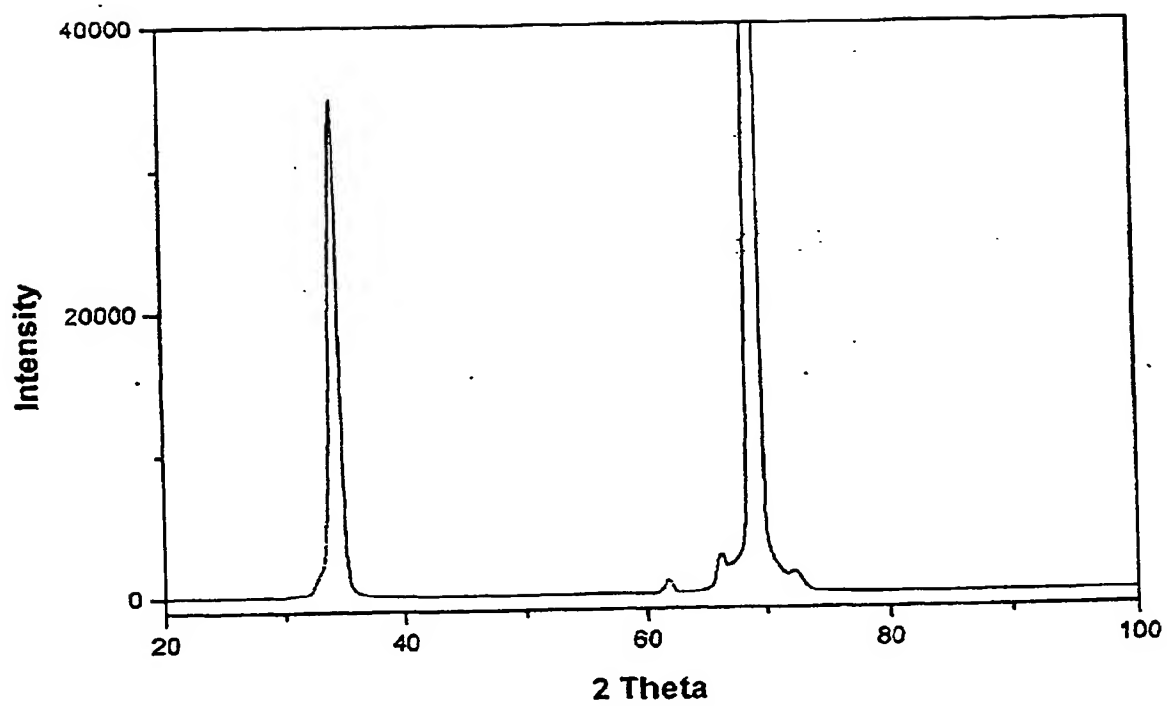
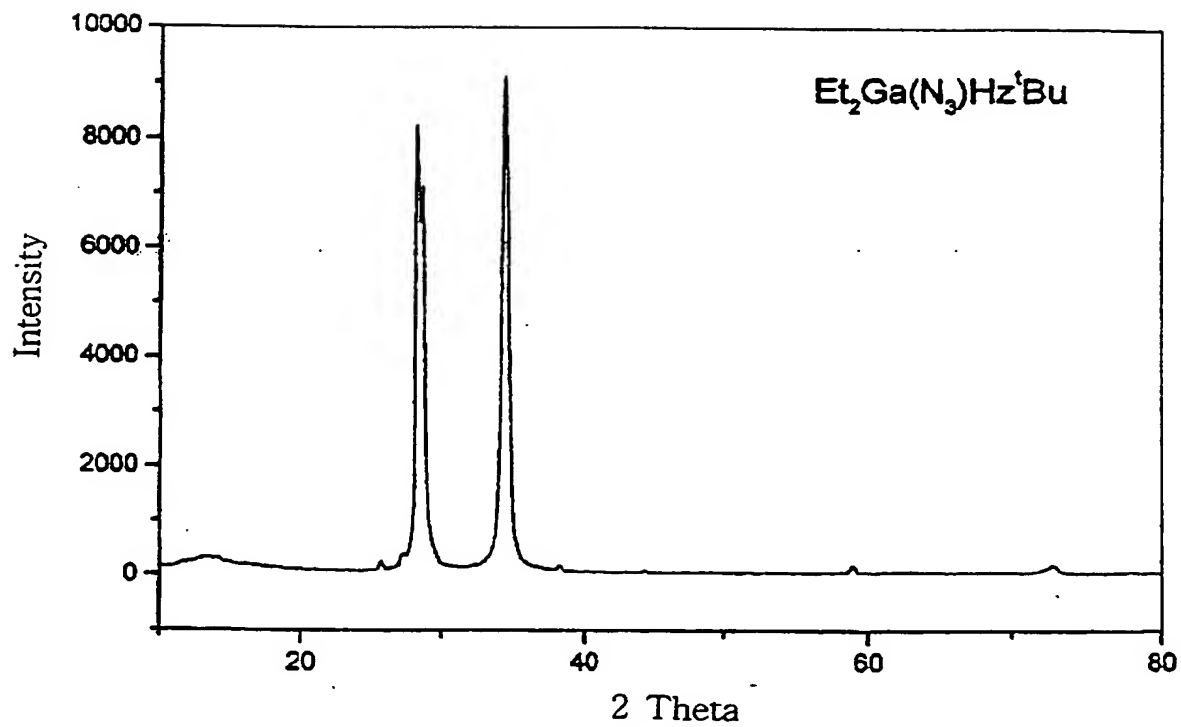


FIG. 8





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 11 2587

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
D,A	WO 91 06688 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 16 May 1991 (1991-05-16) * page 17, line 10 - line 15 *	1,7	C07F5/00 H01L21/205
A	<p>-----</p> <p>DATABASE CHEMABS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; HO, KWOK L. ET AL: "MOCVD of gallium mononitride using diethylgallium azide and ammonia" retrieved from STN Database accession no. 115:219148 XP002147363 * abstract * &amp; MATER. RES. SOC. SYMP. PROC. ( 1991 ), 204(CHEM. PERSPECT. MICROELECTRON. MATER. 2), 101-6 ,</p> <p>-----</p>	1,7	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</p> <p>C07F H01L</p>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>14 September 2000</b>	Examiner <b>Bader, K</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P04C01)



**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 11 2587

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

14-09-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9106688 A	16-05-1991	US 4975299 A	04-12-1990
		AT 105597 T	15-05-1994
		DE 69008862 D	16-06-1994
		DE 69008862 T	22-12-1994
		EP 0497907 A	12-08-1992
		JP 5503319 T	03-06-1993
<hr/>			

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**